Chaineas Wotres.

A CERE FOR JEALOUS HUSBANDS.

- A CERE FOR JEALOUS HUSBANDS.
 BY JULIA CARET REISBANDS.
 Out hand is a noose and we throw it,
 And ottentimes catch—what is queer,
 Some heabands are brutes and they know it;
 But wives are all singels—ob dear?
 Some husbands are stoid as boulders,
 While others, so jenious, alas?
 Would enap the poor head from your shoulders,
 If you smile at a friend as you pass.
- But a core for all own who are jealous,
 And change to have got pretty wives.
 Is to dress themselves well as their follows,
 And then they'll get peace in their lives.
 The husband who deals with SATHE HADTHERS,
- At rivary well may be smile; for a though not as bandsome as others, He's sure to surpass them in Style

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothin Warricoms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton st., New York.

GREAT REDUCTION-RICH CARPETING.

Assignee's Sale.—Carpeting, Oilcloths.

REMOVAL. - MARSH & Co.'s RADICAL CURE Taxes Office, of No. 2) Maiden lane, has been REMOVE. to No 2 Vevey-at, Astor House Trusses Supporters Simulated Farces, sike leaster Stockhuse, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns shiffelly applied. A forms, e attendaring private rooms for ladies.

Wood's Buildings, No. 561 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons who want a Sewing Machine of universal stillty—one that will sew the lightest fabrics and the heaviest fabrics better than any other—the best machine for family nee, manufacturing, plantation use, or any use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn \$1,000 a year—can obtain it nowhere except at the other of the of I. M. Sieger & Co. No. 450 Broadway, N. Y.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-STS .- N. R. COL-Liss & Co. invite citizens and strangers to call and examine their stock of Fail and Winter Chorning. They have on hand large assortment of English Business Suits, Clarendon

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PAYENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
Secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LECE.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPRESS.
For sale by
No. 40 Murray st., New-York'

Wigs - Hair Dye - Wigs .- Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only harmless and re-lable heir dye known—no blisters—no fits—no burning off the Berr, the result of using the many base initiations. Avoid all others as you would escape ridicale—Barchelovi's Wigs and Toupees surpass all. Barchelovi's Hair Dye and Wig Factory, No. 238 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain.

Tomatees, Green Corn, Peaches, or any other Fruit or Versiable, may be preserved without sugar by using SPRATY'S PAYENT Cass, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing caus in market. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans

Well's & Provost, Sole Proprietors, No. 215 Frontist, user Beskman.

No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part

SELF-SEALING JARS FOR PRESERVING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—No coment used, and are decidedly the most desirable article of the kind v.t introduced; are to be had of W. N. Skymour & Co., No 4 Chatham-aquare, who have the exclusive sale of the same. Ask for "Green's Petent Air-tight Self-sealing Jars." Full directions for preparing the Fruits, &c., are furnished.

WATSON'S \$10 SEWING MACHINES VERSUS THE COMPLICATED \$150 SEWING MACHINES -

The Complication of States, New-York.

In Circuit Court United States, New-York.

Issae M. Singer and Edward Clark,

Before Nelson, U. S. Circuit Judge,

George H. Wooster, Sept. 16, 1857, George H Wooster, and Ira W. Gregory

George H Wooster, and Irs W. Gregory' A motion for injunction having been made at Chambers on the Sd day of August last past, to restrain the defendants from the violation of two certain patents owned by the complainants—the first one granted to Morey & Johnson, Feb. 9, 1849, released June 27, 1884, and the second one granted to Isaac M. Singer, May 30, 1854, and the defendants not being ready to meet the motion, and an injunction having been ordered until the hearing of the motion at this term, and the complainants having now brought on the motion for injunction upon both of said patents, and the said motion having been argued by Ambrose L. Jerdan and Charles M. Keller for the complainants, and James T. Brady and Edward N. Dickerson for the defendants, and the Court having considered the same, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed that the temporary injunction, granted on the Sd day of August, be dissolved, and that the motion for injunction now made be and the same is hereby denied, with costs. Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1837.

NELSON.

A Copy: Kennith E. White, Clerk. John W. Pirsson, Sol. The \$10 Sewing Machines Now for sale

At the Office, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

WATSON, WOOSTER & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Indigestion produces ema cistion, debility, supineness, and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous the blood will be deprayed, and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all life forms and phases, sickness from such a cause it inaxcueshle. Sold at the manufactory, No. 20 Maiden lane New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and \$1 per box.

FRESH PEACHES FOR WINTER USE .- Don't le the present abundant peach season pass without putting up supply of the deficient fruit in "ARTHOR'S SELF SEALING CASS AND JAES." They are easiest to use, and certain in the result For sale by E. P. TORREY, Agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st. N. Y.

HAIR DYE! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!!-CRISTABORO, No 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best
HAIR DYE in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scales beg
all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability fo
the besd. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from impleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer.

THOMAS J. HUSBANO, Philadelphia.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER LUCINDA JANE-COLLISION

AT SEA-GROSS INHUMANITY. The schooner Anna Gardner of Boston, Capt. Har ding, from Philadelphia for Boston, with coals, on Sept. 18, Sandy Hook bearing north-west fifty-five miles, fell in with the schooner Lucinda Jane of St George, Wall master, from Philadelohia for Belfast, Me., in a sinking condition. She had been run into by an unknown brig a short time previously. Capt Harding took off the captain and crew, and brough them to this port. Capt. Wall reports that after finding the scooter was sinking he requested the master of the brig to lay by her. His reply was: "I would help derstood that the brig was bound for Charleston or Jacksonville.

THE STORM OF SATURDAY NIGHT-SEVERAL VESSELS ASHORE.

In the storm of Saturday night last several vessels went ashore along the coast. The following disasters have reached here thus far:

The bark Peter Demill, Capt. Hoey, from Savannah with a carge of cotton, &c., consigned to Demili & Co., west ashore on Saturday near the Long Wharf, close by Keyport, New-Jersey. She lies nearly broad-side on, and has got a strong list to larboard. The steam-tug Ocean was alongside of her last evening rendering her assistance. The will probably be go off. There is also ashore on Sandy Hook a topsai schooner, with both masts gone. She lies nearly broadside on, and is high up upon the beach.

THE BARK CUBA IN DISTRESS.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 20, 1857. The bark Ellen, which arrived here yesterday, re ports the bark Cuba in distress about fifty miles south of Cape Hatteras.

SCHOONER ALBION ASHORE AT SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 20, 1857. The topsail schooner Albion, of and from Calais Me, loaded with lumber and bound for Philadelphia, went ashore on the point of Sandy Hook at 8 o'clock last night, and will be a total loss. Her crew were all saved. There is no insurance on the vessel or

[The schooper mentioned above .- Ep.]

SALE OF THE WHITON FARM .- This farm, reckone SALE OF THE WHITON FARM.—This farm, reckoned one of the best in the State, was sold yesterday. It lies on the east bank of the Penigewasset, one mile east of Plymouth Village, and contains 217 acres. The purchaser is an Englishman. Six or eight gentlemen were present as competitors. Et. President Pietre bld \$17,000, a New Yorker \$17,500, when the Englishman who had quietly drepped in among them, added \$500 more, and took the farm for \$18,000. He also bought 'Fairmandow,' a t act of 25 acres, for which be paid \$100 per acre—making his total purchases amount to \$28,000, about one half of which was expected in buildings. [Man. (N. H.) American.

New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Subscribers, in sending as remittances, frequently omit to men-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al-ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What wer is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Republican State Convention .- At a meeting of the Eld day of July, 1857, the 23J day of September was agreed up-to the time for holding the next State Convention as will i

seen by the following notice:
The Republican Electors of the State of New-York are: quested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District to meet in STATE CONVENTION in the CITY OF SYRA-CUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting Candidates to be supported for the Offices of SECRETARY OF STATE CONTROLLER, TREASURER, ATTORNEY-GENERAL STATE ENGINEER and SURVEYOR, one JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS, one CANAL COMMISSIONER, and one STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

RISON INSPECTOR.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
JAS. B. TAYLOR.
D. DUDLEY FIELD,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
JAS. W. NYE.
JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
JOSEPH DAVIS,
J. M. B. DAVIDSON,
C. P. WILLIAMS,
ABEAHAM B. OLIN,
JAS. FORSYTH,
PHILIP DORSHEMIER,
E. G. SPAULDING,
LEVI C. TURNER, Cooperatown,
STANDISH BARRY, Hekimer,
LEVI DIMMICK, Binghambon, Albany. Troy. Buffelo. STANDISH BARRY, He kimer.
LEVI DIMMICK, Binghanton.
STEPHEN C. JOHNSON, Delbi.
DANIEL T. JONES,
A. G. RICE, Elicottville.
S. M. BURROUGHS, Medina.
SAMUEL P. ALLEN, Rochester.
CHAS O. SHEPARD, Aradia, Wyoming Co.
CLARKE B. CACAHANE, Schenectady.
WM. A. WHEELER, Malone, Franklin Co.
CHAS HUGHES, Sandy Hill, Washington Ce.
WM. CAREY, Saretoga. WM CAREY, Saratoga HENRY L. BURCHARD, Ouelda Co. Republican State Co.

Social Ethics.-Will the writer of an essay entitled as above be good enough to call on us from 2 to 3 p. m.

For California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands will be ready THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer, Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The Northern Light, for Aspinwall, will leave This Afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at I o'clock p. m. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be had at the counter. Price 6 cents.

Our Equinoctial Storm commenced at an early hour on Saturday morning. Rain fell chilly and dreamly through most of the day and following night, but there was no high wind in this section. and it is not likely that any great damage was done to vessels on our coast. Yesterday was cloudy and dull, but without rain, clearing off finely in the afternoon. Frost still holds off, and the growing Corn and Buckwheat are nearly out of its reach. Another week of exemption is all that can be reasonably asked.

The mails for California per Northern Light will close at 1 p. m. to-day.

We publish this morning a summary of the California news received at New-Orleans, as contained in the journals of that city of the 13th inst. The previous telegraphic dispatches were extremely meager, but the advices are not of special interest.

The Republican State Convention will assemble at Syracuse day after to morrow, and there is reason to believe that nearly every County will be fully represented. For weeks, our adversaries have been assiduously laboring to sow dissensions in our ranks, in which work they have reseived some aid and comfort from two or three Republican presses, yet their success has been slight. There will of course be diversities of preference, and (on minor points) of views also, in so large and powerful an aggregation as the Republican party of New-York, which numbers hardly less than Three Hundred Thousand electors. Where a nomination is equivalent to an election, rivalries will be keener, as tions more decided, than in a forlorn hope; but we are confident that nothing like divergency of purpose will be manifested at Syracuse. If the Radical Democrats now united in the Republican movement are anxious that our State ticket shall be free from every taint or suspicion of prodigality or laxity in the matter of public expenditure, they will find the mass of the Whig Republicans quite as earnest and hearty on that point as themselves. If there be-as we do not believe there is-any desire on the part of the Democratic Republicans to set as in some respects a separate organization, the Whig Republicans will say to them, "Be this as you please: Name for half the ticket the men you think most worthy, and we will concur beartily in presenting and supporting them if we know them to be such as you believe them. If any name be suggested on our side, which you know to be justly objectionable, state the fact, and you will not find us inquiring whether the 'aspirant came into the Republican organization from the Whig or Democratic party, but only whether his reproach is deserved; if it be, you cannot be more adverse to his nomination that 'we are." In this spirit, the Democratic Republicans will be met by the Whig Republicans in the State Convention; and this spirit will not only brush aside all the webs of faction which our common adversaries have been so industriously spinning, but will secure us the strongest and best State Ticket ever presented to the People of New-

Mr. M. O. Roberts, in a letter which we publish berewith, controverts our opinion that the Central America was not so staunch as she should hav been. It is very natural that Mr. Roberts should view the matter as he does, and just as natural tha we should see it in a different light. Nor do we cons der the certificate of her builder, and the fact that she was accepted by Secretary Dobbin on the report of Mesers. Kearney, Bell and Skiddy, of much weight in the premises; for this is a case in which "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," and nowhere else. The Central America was built to carry passengers and treasure hence to the Isthmus of Darien and vice versa-of course, to encounter and outlive just such storms as that which met her soon after coming out of Havana. That she proved unequal to the encounter is sadly evident; and in that is the whole case. She was not an old ship; she is not known to have been weakened by any former casualty; she was not disabled by any extraordinary and fortuitous disaster, such as running on a rock, or being driven ashore in a dark and howling night, would have been. So far as we can judge from the facts before the public. she was fairly worn out by her struggle with the elements, by which her seams were at length so opened as to fill her gradually with water, putting

out her fires, and thus leaving her at the mercy of the elements Thus she gradually sauk until, being in the trough of the sea, a great wave broke over ber, filling ber still more deeply with water, and leaving her more completely at the mercy of the next, by which she was carried to the bottom, with over five buildred precious human lives. In her emergency her pumps proved worth'ess, and her boats it adequate. Had these been what the public was induced to believe them, the extent of this great calamity would probably have been modified; but we think the original defect was in the sup

We state these conclusions with regret, and without intending to cast blame on any one. We feel entirely c shident that the Persia, the Baltic or the Asia would have safely rode out the storm which proved fatal to the Central America: if not, they, too, are unfit for their work. We do not take passage in an ocean steamer trusting her to carry us eafely if there be no violent storm; we expect her to bring us to our voyage's end in spite of such a storm. Human skill and foresight may prove at fault, and so wreck us on a grave-strewn coast; but the ship herself-and especially a ship of this class and character-is not expected to founder because the wind blows and the sea runs bigh. If she should, by any mischance, spring a lesk, we presume that she is supplied with pumps which will free her from any ordinary influx of water from beneath; if she becomes a wreck, we uncerstand that she is supplied with life boats that will not swamp and that are adequate to the transportation of all her passengers. In this case, there was ample time for preparation and deliberate action; and the inefficiency of the pumps and the ncepacity of the boats, are not justified.

It sidle-nay, it is mischievous if not blasphemeus-to talk of a calamity like that we now contempate as " a visitation of God "-a disaster that human skill could not have averted. This is to abut our eyes to the lesson it was Providentially intended to teach, and so squander "the uses of adversity." We do not blame Mr. Roberts or his Company for the defects now so painfully made manifest; we should blame them, and with reason, if they were to treat this disaster as inevitable, and go on obtivious of its lessons. The fate of the Ceptral American teaches us that we must have stronger and better steamships for the California trade, for the passengers and treasure coming across the Isthmus are too precious to be subjected to any but the absolutely unavoidable mischarges If wooden ships cannot be made strong enough, we must have those made of iron; let us have them built in water-tight compartments, so that no single leak can scuttle a ship; let her pumps be tested at the outset of every voyage; and let no ship take more passengers than she carries staunch life boats enough to take off in case of diracter. And, when we have made our California steamers perfectly sea-worthy, let us supersede them, by the time the first fleet shall be worn out. by the Pacific Railroad.

The present state of affairs in Asia suggests the inquiry. What is the real value otheir Indian dominion to the British nation and people? Directly, that is in the shape of tribute, of surplus of Indisn receipts over Indian expenditures, nothing whatever reaches the British Treasury. On the centrary, the annual outgo is very large. From the mement that the East India Company entered extensively on the career of conquest-now just about a century ago-their finances fell into an embarrassed condition, and they were repeatedly compelled to apply to Parliament, not only for military aid to assist them in holding the conquered territories, but for financial aid to save them from bankruptcy. And so things have continued down to the present moment, at which so large a call is made for troops on the British nation, to be followed, no doubt, by corresponding calls for money. In prosecuting its conquests hitherto, and building up its establishments, the East India Company has contracted a debt of upward of £50,000,000 aterling, while the British Government has been at the expense, for years past, of transporting to and from and keeping up in India, in addition to the forces, native and European, of the East India Company, a standing army of thirty thousand men. Such being the case, it is evident that the advantage to Great Britain from her Indian empire must be limited to the profits and benefits which accrue to individual British subjects. These profits and benefits, it must be confessed, are very considerable.

First, we have the stockholders in the East India Company, to the number of about 3,000 persons, to shom under the recent charter there is guaranteed, upon a paid-up capital of six millions of pounds sterling, an annual dividend of ten and a half per cent, amounting to £630,000 annually. As the East India stock is held in transferable shares, anybody may become a stockholder who has money enough to buy the stock, which, under the existing charter, commands a premium of from 125 to 150 per cent. Stock to the amount of £500, coating say \$6,000, entitles the holder to speak at the Proprietors' meetings, but to vote he must have £1,000 of stock. Holders of £3,000 have two votes, of £6,000 three votes, and of £10,000 or upward four votes. The proprietors, however, have but little voice, except in the election of the Board of Directors, of whom they choose twelve, while the Crown appoints six; but these appointees of the Crown must be qualified by having reided for ten years or more in India. One third of the Directors go out of office each year, but may be reclected or reappointed. To be a Director. one must be a proprietor of £2,000 of stock. The Directors have a salary of £500 each, and their Chairman and Deputy Chairman twice as much; but the chief inducement to accept the office is the great patronage attached to it in the appointment of all Indian officers, ciril and military-a patronage, however, largely shared, and, as to the most inortant offices, engrossed substantially, by the Board of Control. This Board consists of six members, all Privy Councilors, and in general two or three of them Cabinet Ministers—the President of the Board being always so, in fact a Secretary of State for

India. Next come the recipients of this patronage, divided into five classes—civil, clerical, medical, military and naval. For service in India, at least in the civil line, some knowledge of the languages spoken there is necessary, and to prepare young men to enter their civil service, the East India Company has a college at Hailesbury. A corresponding college for the military service, in which, however, the rudiments of military science are the principal branches taught, has been established at Addiscombe, near London. Admission to these colleges was formerly a matter of favor on the part of the Directors of the Company, but under the latest medifications of the charter it has been opened to competition in the way of a public examination of card dates. On first reaching India, a civilian is allowed about \$150 a month, till, having passed

a necessary examination in one or more of the native languages (which must be within twelve months after his arrival), he is attached to the serv ce with emoluments which vary from \$2,500 to near \$50,000 per annum. The latter is the pay of the members of the Bengal Council; the members of the Bembay and Madras Councils receive about \$30,000 per annum. No person not a member of Council can receive more than about \$25 000 per annum, and, to obtain an appointment worth \$20,000 or over, he must have been a resident in India for twelve years. Nine years' residence qualifies for salaries of from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and three years' residence for salaries of from \$7,000 to \$15,000. Appointments in the civil service go nominally by seniority and merit, but really to a great extent by favor. As they are the best paid. there is great competition to get them, the military officers leaving their regiments for this purpose whenever they can get a chance. The average of all the salaries in the civil service is stated at about \$8,000, but this does not include perquisites and extra allowances, which are often very considers ble. These civil servants are employed as Goverrors, Councilors, Judges, Embassadors, Secretaries. Collectors of the Revenue, &c .- the num ber in the whole being generally about 800. The salary of the Governor-General of India is \$125,000, but the extra allowances often amount to a still larger sum. The Church service includes three bishops and about one hundred and sixty chaplains. The Bishop of Calcutta has \$25,000 a year; those of Madras and Bombay half as much; the chaplains from \$2,500 to \$7,000, beside fees. The medical ser-Tice includes some 800 physicians and surgeons,

with salaries of from \$1,500 to \$10,000. The European military officers employed in India including those of the contingents which the dependent princes are obliged to farnish, number about 8,000. The fixed pay in the infantry is, for ensigns, \$1,080; lieutenants, \$1,344; captains, \$2,226; majors, \$3,810; lieutenant colonels, \$5 520; colonels, \$7,680. This is the pay in cantonment. In active service, it is more. The may in the cavalry, artillery and engineers, is some what higher. By obtaining staff situations or employments in the civil service, many officers double

Here are about ten thousand British subjects holding lucrative situations in India, and drawing their pay from the Indian service. To these must be added a considerable number living in England, whither they have retired upon pensions, which in all the services are payable after serving a certain number of years. These pensions, with the dividends and interest on debts due in England, consume some fifteen to twenty millions of dollars drawn annually from India, and which may in fact be regarded as so much tribute paid to the English Government indirectly through its subjects. Those who annually retire from the several services carry with them very considerable amounts of savings from their salaries, which is so much more added to the annual drain on India.

Beside those Europeans actually employed in the service of the Government, there are other Eurepean residents in India, to the number of 6,000 or more, employed in trade or private speculation. Except a few indigo, sugar and coffee planters in the rural districts, they are principally merchants, agents and manufacturers, who reside in the cities of Calcutta, Bembay and Madras, or their immediate vicinity. The foreign trade of India, including imports and exports to the amount of about fifty millions of dollars of each, is almost entirely in their hands, and their profits are no doubt very considerable.

It is thus evident that individuals gain largely by the English connection with India, and of course their gain goes to increase the sum of the national wealth. But against all this a very large offset is to be made. The military and naval expenses paid out of the pockets of the people of England on Indian account have been constantly increasing with the extent of the Indian dominion. To this must be added the expense of Burmese, Affghan, Chinese and Persian wars. In fact, the whole te the Indian account, since the fear and dread of Russia, which led to that war, grew entirely out of jealousy as to her designs on India. Add to this the career of endless conquest and perpetual aggression in which the English are involved by the possession of India, and it may well be doubted whether, on the whole, this dominion does not threaten to cost quite as much as it can ever be expected to come to.

The Albany Atlas, when asked to favor us with Mr. Sanford E. Church's account against the State for his services as Lieut.-Governor, asked in turn for the account of a certain Editor of this paper as Member of Congress. That account was promptly furnished, amounting to \$885 in all for Compensation, Mileage, Books-being every farthing received by him in any shape for his services aforesaid. This account, The Atlas declines to publish, but makes up instead another account, charging him with Books which he only paid freight on, and sent without seeing them to the City Hall Library, and adding \$5 per day for his services as correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, thus making up a total of \$1,536. We do not question the estimate set by The Atlas on the value of said Editor's letters to THE TRIBUNE; but suppose an Editor of The Atlas were to stumble into Congress, who would think of estimating his letters as worth \$5 per day ! And suppose them to be worth \$5 or \$5 per day, what has that to do with the amount of his compensation as a Member of Congress?

-We have not succeeded in inducing The Atlas to publish the charges against the State rendered by its candidate for Controller, so we shall have to look for them elsewhere. Its story that any Editor of this paper ever received a check for \$1,000, to be paid to him or by him on the passage of any bill, is a falsehood, and whoever is responsible for it is a calumniator. Whatever bargain or understanding to that effect ever existed between The Atlas's Democratic friend who is authority for this slander and some one else, there certainly was never anything of it or like it known to the Editor

The nomination of Judge DENIO by the Republican State Convention is urged upon three grounds and three only: 1. He is a capable and upright jurist; 2. He now holds the office for which it is proposed to sominate him; 3. He united in giving correct judgment on the Police question. We believe we have set forth all the grounds on which his nomination is commended, unless there be some vegue intimation of a party advantage to be achieved by such nomination, which is not seriously pressed, and which we do not care to consider. Against this array of considerations, we present

but these: 1. A Republican Convention is expected to nominate Republicans, which Judge Denio is not

and does not pretend to be. He has bitherto swallowed any doctrine, candidate, or ticket, that came to him labeled "Democratic," and will doubtless do so to the end. 2. Nobody expects his fellow partieans to nominate Republican Judges who may be candidates for reelection, though such will doubtless be presented in several Supreme Court Districts. Now we believe in liberality in politics, but not in a one-sided reciprocity that gives all and takes nothing. 3. A very large portion of the Republicans are seriously aggrieved by Judge Denio's judgment on the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and would with deep regret see him presented as the Republican candidate so long as he is not a Republican. 4. It seems every way the proper and fair thing that each party should present candidates from its own ranks, and let the People choose between them. Let each elector exercise the widest and freest choice in voting for Judges; but let Republicans be presented as Republicans, Democrats as Democrats, and so throughout. Do let the voter who supports a Judge of opposite politics have the credit of so doing, and not virtually compel him to vote for a political adversary. 5. Grave questions of constitutional right and elementary republican principle are involved in the Lemmon case and the Dred Scott decision, which will naturally come before our Court of Appeals in some shape or other, and it is clearly desirable that the constitution of that Court be such that New-York may not seem to stultify herself through its action on those questions.

We might extend these suggestions, but enough Let every one speak his mind. Our judgment is decidedly adverse to the nomination of Judge Denio by the Republican State Convention.

There is one thing that the Committees of the American Tract Society, whose manifesto we published the other day, have unaccountably omitted to do. That manifesto, it will be recollected, is a repudiation, by those who sign it, of a duty and trust specially committed to them at the last annual meeting of the Society. It is in fact an assumption of the power on the part of the Committees to override the votes of the Society, and to be governed instead by their own views of duty, or rather of expediency. Having gone thus far, having thus taken the control and government of the Society into their own hands, it is strange that they did not go a little further. Not a single one of the old ecclesiastical organizations of the country occupies the ground upon which these Committeeshave undertaken to place themselves and the Tract Society. That ground is very much the same with the legal doctrine once laid down in a charge by Judge Lawless to a Grand Jury at St. Louis. A negro had been burnt there by a mob-St. Louis has changed a good deal within a few years-and Judge Lawless charged the Uurv that too many persons were concerned in that outrage, and that the act was too generally approved, to justify them in calling anybody to account. So the doctrine laid down by the Tract Society's Committees is, that where sins become very prevalent, and those who commit them very violent and threatening, such sins are no longer to be rebuked. The famous Colonel Netherland seems not only to have driven away the minister of Rogersville, but to have frightered the entire Committees -Publishing, Distributing, Financial and Executive of the American Tract Society into an act which which separates them from the communion of all the old ecclesiastical organizations in the country. This is an awkward predicament for the Society to be placed in, and we wonder that the Commit tees, while they were about it, did not pass over the Society to the new Secession Presbyterian Church lately instituted. That is the only eccleelastical organization that we are aware of that hold to the views laid down in the Committees'

MAINE ELECTION .- The Augusta Journal of the 18th has returns from over five-sixths of the State of Maine, which sum up as follows:

Gov. Morrill, Rep. 44,722 Smith, Dem. Republican ahead......11,350 The residue of the State gave 11,977 Republican

to 10.985 opposed last year, and is probably no about even. So the Republican majority is between Eleves and Twelve Thousand. To the Senate, the Republicans have chosen

wenty-nine. The other two are doubtful.

To the House, the Republicans have chosen nine y-three, the Democrats thenty-five, so far as heard from. There are twelve or fifteen yet to come in. Every County but Aroostook (not yet heard from) has chosen Republican County officers.

If the Slave Democracy are consoled by this result, because, owing to the lighter vote, the majority against them is not so overwhelming as last year, must they not be tickled nearly to death if, for the same reason, we should beat them only Fifty Thousand in this State at the approaching Election?

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CORTLAND VILLAGE, Sept. 15, 1857. The Republicans of this (Cortland) county held their Convention to day, at which the following delegates To the State Concention-Hou. R. H. Duell, Hon. Joseph At

ater.
To the Judicial Concention—Horace L. Green.
To the Senatorial Concention—Arthur Holmes, Alexandeunse, B. F. Tillinghast, Saml. Baboock. The best of feeling prevailed, and you may be as ured little Cortlard is, as ever, on the side of Free

TORNADO IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MONTICELLO, Sept. 18, 1857. About 7 o'clock last evening, one of the most d tructive tornadoes that ever visited us passed over a portion of this town. It moved from north-west to outh-east, devastating everything in its track. Houses barns, orchards, fences, and in fact everything in the ine of the tornado's march, bear most striking evi dence of having been passed over by the besom of lestruction. About one and a half miles west of this village the work of destruction seems to have com-menced, where a barn and cider-house belonging to B. Webster were demelished; a few rods further on. in a north-easterly direction, a large frame barn, con-taining about 50 tuns of hay, the property of Capt, Hamilton, was lifted about ten feet from its foundstion, and then set down in such a way as to damag-things generally. The whole upper part of the barn was carried off, and now lies strewn in splintars for

mile.

The barn of Truman Smith, a mile north of this place, was also demolished; the fences, trees, and everything about his place destroyed, and dwelling house reduced to a wreck, though not down. Two or three persons were in the house at the time, but were Two or three dwellings on the Pleasant Lake Road

were also totally demolished. One contained at the time several persons, and strange to say, nobody was injured. The amount of damage done must be very

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Surroux-John G. Floyd, Smith Woodhall.

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Antelope and The Indian

NO NEWS FROM INDIA.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 19, 1857. The North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, screw steamship Antelope (in place of the Circumstance) chartered for India), has arrived at this port from Liverpool, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. The R. M. steamship Canada, from Boston via Halifar, arrived at Leverpool on the 5th inst. The screw steamship Argo, from New York, arrived at Southampton the 5th inst. There is nothing later from India though later advices were expected daily. Add tional troops were under orders for India, making the total reinforcements thus far sent from Great Britain

The Spanish Government had ordered a suspension of the preparations for the expedition against Merica. The question will be settled by the arbitration of England and France, with Bavaria as umpire.

The dismissal of Reschid Pasha from office by an

France had increased £1,400,000 during the most.

The English under writers had settled all this. growing out of the loss of the Atlantic cable.

The English underwriters had settled all claims growing out of the loss of the Atlantic cable.

Quency, Sept. 20, 1857.

The Canadian Steamship Company's screw steamship Indian, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., arrived at Quebec at about 10 o'clock Saturday evening.

The screw steamship Anglo Saxon from Quebec arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst., having on beard the passengers of the wrecked steamship Clyde. The screw steamship City of Baltimore left Liverpool for New-York the same day. The United States mail steamship Ariel was to leave Southampton on the same day for New-York. The steamship Leopold L, from New-York, arrived at Southampton, 6th inst.

The expected news from India had not been received up to the salling of the Indian.

More religious rioting had occurred at Bellast, Iraliand. It was caused by street preaching. The coastabulary fired on the mob. One man was killed and several wounded.

A slight difficulty had arisen between France and Denmark as to where the Sound dues redemption shall be paid.

The Perra had returned to Rome and been cordially.

be paid.
The Pope had returned to Rome and been cordially welcomed.
It was rumored that Mazzini was organizing as

other Italian revolution.

There has been a revolutionary movement in Tania.

Preparations were making in Stuttgardt for the meeting of Napoleon and Alexander, which will take place at the latter end of September.

The American frigate Congress had quitted Constantinople. The frigate Cumberland and the convette St. Louis were at Cape de Verdes on the State of Angents.

August.

The most perfect understanding exists between Esgland and France on the China question. If Lori Elgin fails to give satisfaction, war will be similaneously declared by both Governments.

The Mormons held their Sixth Annual Conference in London, at which reports were made exhibiting the spread of the sect in England.

Vague rumors were current in Paris of an approaching visit of the Pepe and the coronation of the Kuppercy.

The trade of Paris was improving. Com was 6 clining in France.

Spanish advices say that President Comonfort a
Mexico had accepted the Spanish proposition for med

Merico had accepted the Spanish Population.

Intelligence from Rome is highly favorable to an averagement of the difficulty between The See and Mexico. The sales of church property, and the suppression of the convents already effected in the latter, are to be recognized.

It is stated in explanation of the concentration of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier, that they are merely for review by the Emperor, as he gueste Germany.

Germany.

Mr. Wright, the new United States Minister to Ber-lin, presented his credentials at a private audies, to lin, presented his credentials at a private audiese, to the King.

The Prussian Government has proclaimed the large equality of the different religious denominations.

Herat had not been evacuated. The British Ministrad been received by the Shah.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions were generally steady. Fair qualities of Beef steady, white inferior was almost unsalable. Pork dull. Bacon steady, Lard dull. was aimest unsalable. Fork dull. Bacon steady. Lard dua but firm at 70/271/. Tallow advanced 1/. Liverpool. Produce Market—Rogin was dull and prices weak. Sugars quiet. Ashes quiet—Fots 44/. Coffee buoyant. Rice buoyant; East Indian slightly higher. Spirita Turpeutice firm at 57/6. LONDON MARKETS—Breadstuffs were buoyant.

LONDON MARKETS—Breadstuffs were buoyant. Wheat firm at 2/23, 9 quarter. Flour firm at an advance of 1/2 Sugars heavy. Coffee steady. Tea active and buoyant Talow dull. Scotch Fig Iron, 64). Spirits Turpennius arm at 39, London Mosey Marker,—Money was in active demand. Consols closed at 99 for money and account. The London Times of Tuesday reports the following cales at the day previous, under the influence of the New-York failure. Illinois Central shares, 3 per cent premium; do. 7s of 18, 88/287; New-York Contral Sinking Fund of 1833, 80.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph.]
LONDON, Wednesday, 9 a. m.—The Times' city
article reports dullness in the funds and an active demand for discounts. The Daily News says that speculation was starned in the absence of later news from India. The Steel

market was to a certain extest prejudiced by the gloomy accounts frem Paris and New-York. Napoleon has sent £1,000, personal contribution, to the Indian relief fund, and £400 have been contributed by the Imperial Guards.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7.—Baron Dockschild, Swedish Minister to London, Is dead. VIENNA, Tuesday .- The Moldavian Minister of the Interior, and other officials, have been dismissed from

office for abusing their functions.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.

The Treesury return for September 14 is:
Amount on deposit and subject to draft, \$17,413,338 06;
duction, \$1.897,870 74; draft paid, \$2.142 163 57; drafts isseed, \$2.310,547 15; receipts \$52,676.41. Amount he arterordistry payments charged in the accounts for the week were, transfer to Post-Office, \$620,000: Maryland interest, \$278,000; reduction of stock, \$390,000—\$1,170,040.

It thus appears that the United States Treas shares in the general downward movement. The er penditures for the last week were actually three times as great as the receipts.

FROM KANSAS.
St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.
The Kansas correspondent of The Democrat says that Mesers. Gilpatrick and Campbell, Free-State Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, elected from districts in which no census was taken, were not really refused seats, but that investigation into the cases was indefinitely postponed. The correspondent adds: The object of the adjournment of the Coarse time to make reports and prepare an address, but it real object was for the purpose of framing a violation was said to be to allow the Busineas Committee time to make reports and prepare an address, but it real object was for the purpose of framing a violation to make reports and prepare an address, but it real object was for the purpose of framing a violation to make reports and prepare an address, but it real object was for the purpose of framing a violation to make the purpose of the National Democracy in the Northern States, where elections are soon to be held, would be seriously damaged. They also wish to do nothing to deter the Free-State party from participating in the coming election. FROM KANSAS.

THE FIRST OVERLAND MAIL. New-Orleans, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857.
The first overland mail, from San Diego, California,
July 9, arrived at San Antonio, Texas, on the 6th of
September, and reports having met with no obstacles,

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
St. Paul., Friday, Sept. 18, 1857.
The Democratic Convention which met here protected ay rominated H. H. Sibley for Governor. W. Holcomb for Lieutenant Governor; George L. Becker, W. Phoips and J. M. Cavagaugh for Representation.